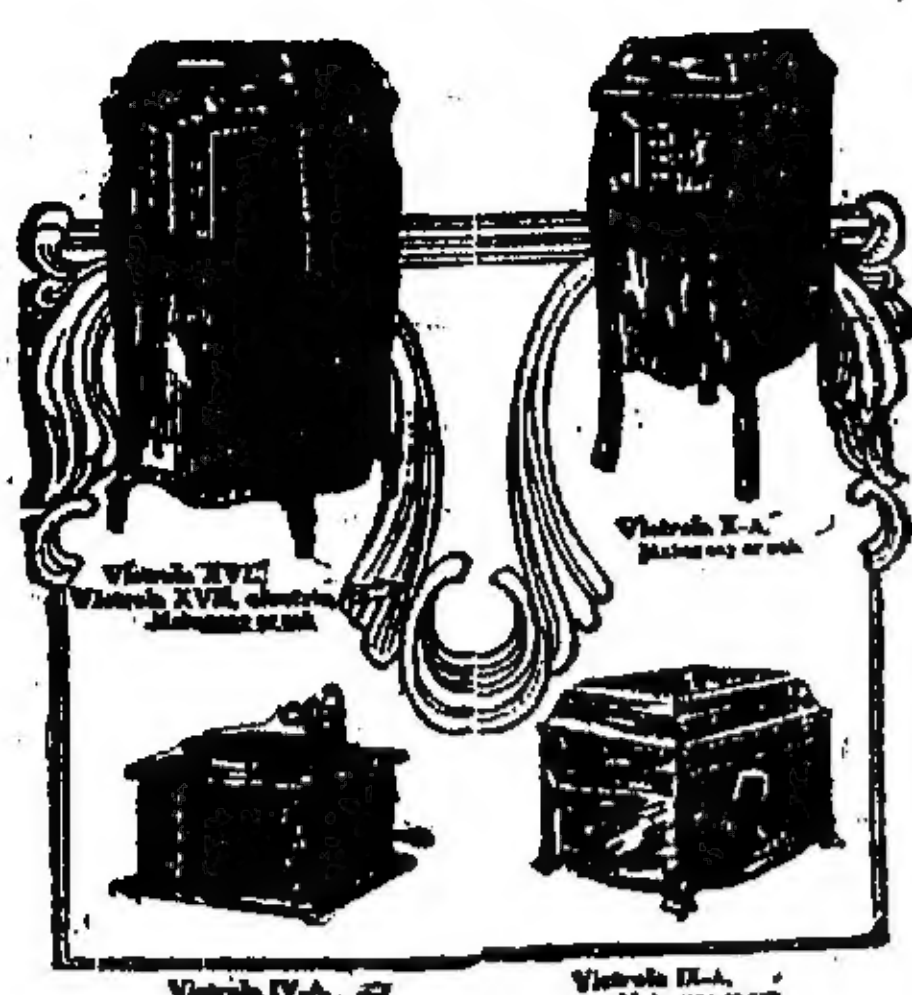


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SPORT.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

KOWLOON BEATS THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Kowloon C.C. scored an unexpected easy win over the Civil Service Club on Saturday, at Kowloon, on a wicket which suited the bowlers rather than the batsmen. It was expected that the match would be a close one, but the easy manner in which James and Pestonjee disposed of their opponents made it evident that Kowloon was to gain the three points without any difficulty.

Bowling on a wicket, the niceties of which they were well accustomed to, James and Pestonjee were never easy to face. James was bowling mostly dead straight, only varying his pace, and occasionally swinging in a little from the leg. He secured at least three of his wickets by yorkers on the leg stump. Pestonjee's bowling was likewise straight and fast, and he kept such a good length that it was not possible to step out to him with any degree of safety.

The first five Civil Service wickets fell for 25 runs, and the next four men doing no better, the ninth wicket fell with 38 runs on the board. Severn then began to punish the bowling vigorously and he was shaping well when he tried an impossible run and was stumped. Bird was in a long time making 13 runs, and was sent back by a fine length ball which he attempted to hit too late. A. E. Wood's dismissal, when he had scored only, was a great blow to his side.

Goodall and Mead, who opened the Kowloon innings, played with such confidence that it seemed likely they would overhaul the Civil Service score on their own account. When the total stood at 35, Severn, who had shared the bowling with Bird, gave Ling a chance, and the change was remarkably successful. In each of his first two overs Ling captured two wickets. The first three wickets fell at 38 runs, and the fourth wicket with the score at 48. Kowloon won the match when Meadskill and Stapleton were in. From that time onwards the Civil Service bowling deteriorated. Wood bowled only one over, and Meadskill scored three fours and a six from 11. The Kowloon batsmen adopted free tactics, and the score rose to 101 before they were all dismissed. Robinson was not out with 27. Pestonjee collected 22 runs without any pretensions to style. Goodall played the best innings on his side, while Mead hit out lustily. Kowloon won the match by 110 runs. Scores:

| CIVIL SERVICE. | |
|----------------------------|----|
| A. E. Wood, b James | 10 |
| B. W. Bradbury, b James | 4 |
| P. T. Lambie, b James | 9 |
| F. Syme-Thomson, b James | 0 |
| R. E. O. Bird, b Pestonjee | 13 |
| H. E. Strange, b Pestonjee | 1 |
| W. H. Edwards, b Pestonjee | 1 |
| C. Sara, b.w., b Pestonjee | 0 |
| E. Ling, b Pestonjee | 0 |
| E. T. Crocker, not out | 0 |
| C. Severn, run out | 13 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 51 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Pestonjee | 11.0 0 57.1 |
| James | 11.0 0 30.4 |

| KOWLOON. | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| D. M. Goodall, c Thomson, b Bird | 18 |
| J. H. Mead, b Ling | 17 |
| L. J. Blackburn, b Ling | 2 |
| C. J. James, b Ling | 0 |
| C. J. Stapleton, b Ling | 0 |
| K. R. Meadskill, b Ling | 22 |
| H. H. Taylor, b Edwards | 13 |
| J. P. Robinson, not out | 27 |
| R. Pestonji, b Lambie | 22 |
| H. H. Overy, c Bird, b Lambie | 9 |
| E. J. Edwards, b Lambie | 5 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total | 161 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Bird | 11.0 0 57.1 |
| Severn | 4.0 0 11.0 |
| Ling | 7.1 0 21.5 |
| Wood | 1.0 0 18.0 |
| Edmonds | 5.0 0 18.1 |
| Lambie | 2.1 0 18.3 |

R.G.A. DEFEAT THE C.R.C.

Though the R.G.A. defeated the Chinese at Causeway Bay on Saturday, their victory was not such a sweeping one as some had expected, judging from the result of the previous match when Sharman scored 128 not out.

At the start, the Chinese looked like making a much bigger score than they eventually realised, but after Ng Sze Kwong, had been caught and bowled by Baines, as a result of a feeble stroke, and Yew Man Tuen has been run out, the bowlers had the mastery of all batsmen except Un Hui Fan, who hit out freely.

Graham, the only R.G.A. man who was bowled, played on to his wicket. Mann played fairly good cricket, while Sharman, at one time, looked likely to make a big score. The R.G.A. overhauled the Chinese total during the fifth wicket partnership and won the match by 38 runs. Scores:

| R.G.A. | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Ng Sze Kwong, c and b Baines | 8 |
| Yew Man Tuen, run out | 5 |
| Un Hui Fan, not out | 32 |
| Goa, Lee, b Graham | 0 |
| H. Ching, c Torr, b Baines | 0 |
| Shin Man Ping, b Graham | 0 |
| W. Lee Son, c Graham, b Baines | 1 |
| J. Wong, c Baines, b Graham | 1 |
| Chow Yat Cheong, b Graham | 0 |
| Wong Po Keung, b Graham | 0 |
| Wong Kwok Kwong, b Graham | 0 |
| Extras | 0 |
| Total | 67 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Baines | 9.0 2 30.3 |
| Graham | 9.1 3 30.0 |

| R.G.A. | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Gnr. Perkins, c Wei, b Yew | 0 |
| Corpl. Mann, b Un | 25 |
| Bdr. Sharman, c Wei, b Yew | 18 |
| Sergt. Graham, b Un | 7 |
| Sergt. Albarne, c J. Wong, b Yew | 12 |
| Sergt. Drummond, c Ching, b Un | 13 |
| Lieut. Sutherland, c Ching, b Ng | 5 |
| Lieut. Torr, c Wei, b Ng | 18 |
| Gnr. Baines, c Wong Po Keung, b Ng | 0 |
| Ng | 0 |
| C.Q.M.S. Telford, c Wei, b Ng | 0 |
| Lieut. Colman, not out | 3 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 105 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Yew Man Tuen | 15.0 6 27.3 |
| G. Lee | 5.0 0 15.0 |
| Un Hui Fan | 11.2 41.3 |
| Ng Sze Kwong | 6.0 0 16.4 |

CRAIGENGOWER DEFEAT THE NAVY.

Low-scoring ruled in the match between Craigenower and the Navy, the former winning by 15 runs, after an exciting contest.

Going in first Craigenower were only able to score 81. Three wickets fell for 16 runs, but Thompson, Arculli and Abbas, managed to raise the total to the forties for the sixth wicket. At one stage Kennett was practically unplayable and many of his victims were caught at point by Bernard, who was fielding extremely well.

The Navy supporters naturally expected their side to win, but the expectations were not realised, for the Navy were only able to compile 66. This poor total was all the more surprising as the Navy obtained 35 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only. Cary (15) was the top-scorer of the day. Lammert, bowling for Craigenower, was in exceptionally fine form and his medium to slow deliveries puzzled the batsmen not a little. He finished up with the good average of 5 wickets for 13 runs. Scores:

| CRAIGENGOWER. | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Bosa, c Robinson, b Kennett | 9 |
| Rumjahn, run out | 0 |
| Ford, c Bernard, b Kennett | 0 |
| Thompson, b Kennett | 12 |
| Arculli, c Bernard, b Kennett | 10 |
| Abbas, b Hack | 11 |
| Lammert, b Kennett | 0 |
| Omar, b Kennett | 8 |
| Kew, c Bernard, b Hack | 6 |
| Hack, not out | 5 |
| Goldenberg, c Bernard, b Kennett | 12 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 81 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Stanton | 6.0 1 15.0 |
| Kennett | 10.1 0 27.7 |
| Hack | 4.0 0 30.2 |

| NAVY. | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Goldenberg, c Rumjahn, b Abbas | 13 |
| Hack, c Ford, b Abbas | 11 |
| Cary, std. Ford, b Lammert | 15 |
| Bernard, b Lammert | 2 |
| Robinson, std. Ford, b Lammert | 0 |
| Kennett, not out | 10 |
| Stanton, b.w., b Lammert | 2 |
| Wild, b Lammert | 1 |
| Bartlett, hit wkt., b Omar | 0 |
| Ackhurst, run out | 0 |
| Crocker, b Omar | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 66 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Omar | 15.4 0 22.3 |
| Abbas | 13.7 0 19.2 |
| Lammert | 7.2 13.5 |

LEAGUE TABLE.

| (UP TO JANUARY 18TH). | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Craigenower | 9.6 2 1.19 |
| R.G.A. | 7.5 0 2.17 |
| Kowloon | 7.5 1 1.16 |
| Civil Service | 8.4 2 2.14 |
| Manchesters | 6.3 2 1.10 |
| University | 9.1 4 4.7 |
| C.R.C. | 8.1 4 3.6 |
| R.E. | 1.1 1 1.4 |
| Navy | 7.0 3 4.4 |

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

ROYAL ENGINEERS DEFEAT HONGKONG C.C.

The Royal Engineers deserve great credit for the win they scored on Saturday against a strong Hongkong C.C. team. The Hongkong C.C. had previously sustained only two defeats—one at the hands of the Kowloon C.C. and the other from "The Rest."

Hongkong batted first, but the Engineers' bowling was very well handled and quick changes prevented the batsmen from settling down comfortably. No less than six bowlers were tried. The first four wickets fell for 30 runs. Pearce did his best to save the situation but until the last two men were in, no one else was able to get into double figures. Pearce gave a chance, when he was in the twenties, while Hamilton should have been caught out at least twice.

Wah, who opened the Engineer innings with Raworth, was dismissed when the score stood at 5, but Waller, who came in next, performed useful service by remaining half an hour to score nine runs. In this way some of the sting was taken out of Donnelly's bowling. The Coler-Raworth partnership lifted the score to 70, at which stage Raworth was caught out by Zeveryn. He had compiled 39 runs in good style. Coler remained to play for his side, play being continued until nearly 6 p.m. He was eventually unbeaten with 53 runs to his credit. His innings showed him to be a batsman who hits with freedom and judgment. When stumps were drawn, the

Engineers had won by 3 runs, with three wickets in hand. Scores:

| HONGKONG C.C. | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| F. Sutton, b Parnell | 0 |
| F. W. S. Evans, c Coles, b Parnell | 6 |
| D. E. Donnelly, c Parnell, b Parnell | 10 |
| R. Kennedy, b Parnell | 8 |
| T. E. Pearce, c Lawrence, b Coles | 4 |
| F. J. de Rome, c and b Parnell | 0 |
| M. M. Maas, c Charters, b Waller | 3 |
| Capl. H. E. Murray, b.w., b Waller | 0 |
| C. E. Zeveryn, b Coles | 2 |
| E. W. Hamilton, not out | 25 |
| P. Jacks, c Charters, b White | 16 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 135 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Parnell | 8.0 0 18.3 |
| Waller | 3.1 32.2 |
| Coles | 8.0 0 33.2 |
| White | 1.3 0 2.1 |
| Raworth | 1.0 0 6.0 |

| ROYAL ENGINEERS. | |
|--|-----|
| Capl. Wah, c Sutton, b Donnelly | 3 |
| L. Raworth, c Zeveryn, b Hamilton | 39 |
| Corpl. Waller, b De Rome | 9 |
| Lt. Col. Coles, not out | 58 |
| Lt. Col. Lawrence, c Sutton, b De Rome | 0 |
| De Rome | 0 |
| Sergt. Heath, c Zeveryn, b Donnelly | 14 |
| Corpl. Parnell, b Donnelly | 0 |
| Q. M. S. White, c and b De Rome | 2 |
| Sergt. Charters, not out | 7 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total (for 7 wickets) | 138 |

Sagr. Parnell and 2nd-Corpl. Millard did not bat.

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Pearce | 7.0 0 20.0 |
| Donnelly | 15.6 35.3 |
| De Rome | 13.4 54.3 |
| Hamilton | 5.1 23.1 |

I.R.C. DEFEAT CIVIL SERVICE "A" TEAM.

The match between the Indian Recreation Club and the Civil Service "A" team ended in a win for the former by 37 runs. The Indians started badly, losing 5 wickets for 25, but a good partnership between Earde and Rumjahn carried the score to 66 for the sixth wicket. Earde scored 36, hitting with freedom all round the wicket, while Rumjahn (34) played a very steady game. The Civil Service team started well, scoring 40 runs for the loss of two wickets. Towards the end, however, a rut set in, the last four men scoring five runs between them. Scores:

| I.R.C. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| D. K. Kharsa, c Fincher, b Horrocks | 1 |
| S. D. Ismail, b Fincher | 7 |
| S. A. Ismail, c Fincher, b Horrocks | 0 |
| S. H. Ismail, b Horrocks | 2 |
| E. Moosden, c Horrocks, b Duncan | 7 |
| A. A. Rumjahn, c Fincher, b Lyons | 34 |
| G. C. Earde, c Horrocks, b Wong | 36 |
| G. G. Markar, c Rowe, b Duncan | 10 |
| E. M. Baeek, b Duncan | 1 |
| G. Partabrai, c Horrocks, b Rhodes | 9 |
| V. A. Hyder, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total | 120 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Horrocks | 8.0 0 38.3 |
| Duncan | 8.2 0 24.4 |
| Wong | 4.0 0 24.1 |
| Rhodes | 5.0 22.1 |
| Lyons | 13.0 1.1 |

| CIVIL SERVICE. | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Wong, c Markar, b S. D. Ismail | 14 |
| Rhodes, b Partabrai | 23 |
| G. Duncan, c S. Ismail, b Rumjahn | 23 |
| Horrocks, b Rumjahn | 22 |
| J. Foulds, b Ismail | 4 |
| W. McCleod, c Ismail | 0 |
| F. Fincher, c S. Ismail, b Ismail | 7 |
| D. Lyon, at Earde, b Ismail | 1 |
| E. Hart, not out | 2 |
| Flint, c S. Ismail, b S. A. Ismail | 2 |
| F. Trueman, run out | 4 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 83 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Earde | 3.0 0 13.0 |
| Partabrai | 8.2 13.1 |
| S. D. Ismail | 5.0 20.1 |
| A. Rumjahn | 4.2 1.9.2 |
| Moosden | 2.0 0.9.0 |
| S. A. Ismail | 4.0 13.5 |

UNIVERSITY DEFEAT THE POLICE.

The University defeated the Police by 56 runs at Happy Valley on Saturday. The Police started badly, losing 5 wickets for 28, but a good partnership between Sutton (not out 24) and Hollands (18) helped the side materially. A feature of the University innings was a partnership between Lim Keng Sin (50) and W. Gittins (38). Scores:

| POLICE. | |
|------------------------------|----|
| A. J. Doring, b Yeoh | 4 |
| F. Bacon, hit wkt., b Yeoh | 0 |
| E. J. Field, c Fane, b Sunny | 10 |
| T. H. King, b Sunny | 11 |
| H. Stevenson, b.w., b Yeoh | 3 |
| J. P. Carruthers, b Yeoh | 0 |
| J. J. Hollands, b Rumjahn | 18 |
| E. Sutton, not out | 24 |
| W. Gittins, b Rumjahn | 38 |
| A. Mason, run out | 5 |
| G. Cockle, run out | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 92 |

| Bowling Analysis. | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Yeoh | 15.4 4 27.4 |
| Sunny | 7.2 25.0 |
| Lim | 1.0 10.0 |
| Rumjahn | 8.1 25.2 |

| UNIVERSITY. | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| A. H. Rumjahn, b Stevenson | 0 |
| E. Lim, c Moss, b Bacon | 10 |
| W. Gittins, b Hollands, b King | 38 |
| D. K. Sunny, c Hollands, b Bacon | 3 |
| M. P. Choo, c Bacon, b King | 0 |
| Yeoh Luke, b King | 13 |
| R. A. P. Fane, b King | 5 |
| O. T. Lock, b King | 2 |
| V. N. Atkinson, b Hollands | 5 |
| Sutton | 0 |
| R. A. Bacon, c Cockle, b Sutton | 1 |
| U. S. Wan, not out | 17 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total | 148 |

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club was held at the Helena May Institute on Saturday. Mrs. Manning presided over a gathering of 15 lady golfers. There was some discussion about the bunkers and hazards on the Fanning Course, and a communication from Mr. E. J. Grist, answering numerous questions in regard to the course was listened to very interestedly. It was decided to post up the questions and their answers at Fanning for members' reference. Mrs. Manning explained that it would be necessary to elect a wholly new Committee, as the whole of the last Committee were awaiting the first opportunity of taking a long deferred holiday home. The new Committee was then elected as follows: Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. John W. Taylor, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Arthur and Lady Rees Davies. Lady Rees Davies and Mrs. Maitland were unanimously elected Captain and Hon. Secretary respectively. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Manning.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, v. ROYAL NAVY RESERVES, I.

These teams gave a fine exhibition of football on the Navy ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday. The game was fast and exciting throughout. During the opening quarter of an hour the College had most of the play and quickly secured a lead of three goals. Silva scored the first and had most to do with securing the second. His shot was stopped, but the Navy custodian allowed

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Diocesan Boys' School took place on Saturday in the school hall. The Bishop of Victoria presided and was supported by the Headmaster, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone. The prizes were presented by Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith and the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle was also among those on the platform.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

After the Headmaster had read the report on the work of the School, the Chairman referred to the School's great history and stated that there had been few instances of more magnificent work than that done by Mr. Piercy, till lately headmaster, who had been in charge of the School for 40 years. (Applause.) The Committee had wondered what would happen to the School when the man in charge almost from its inception, who was part and parcel of the School, went away. The Committee, after a great deal of thought, had appointed Mr. Featherstone to succeed Mr. Piercy. He felt personally responsible for Mr. Featherstone, as he had the honour of bringing him to the Colony a few years ago; and he had told the Committee that Mr. Featherstone would make a worthy successor to Mr. Piercy. Mr. Featherstone had done well and he was grateful to him for taking over the School at a time when it was difficult to get a full staff. He knew that Mr. Featherstone had had to do some very hard work in the past year, and it must be encouraging to him to be able to present such a satisfactory report. The Committee also wished to express their heartfelt thanks to the members of the staff for their loyal and earnest efforts during the past twelve months. (Applause.) The time of transition from one headmaster to another was always critical to a School, but that had been avoided in this case. Mr. Featherstone, who had been in the School for so long, had been a tremendous future for the Colony of Hongkong and for educational facilities in the Colony. They must not be content to do simply the things their fathers and grandfathers had done. They must look ahead. The chairman next referred to the dilapidated school building in which they were assembled remarking that he was sure of it. They wanted better accommodation and with the help of their friends, they were going to get it. He had just returned from a thanksgiving service in St. Paul's College chapel, in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the opening of the College. The gentleman who occupied Mr. Moyle's position to-day, that of Colonial Chaplain, had gathered together a few boys and started a class on the present site of the school. He was a man of vision like Mr. Featherstone and as a result of his work a very fine school had been erected there. St. Paul's College, too, hoped to carry out some extensions to the building. There was a close connection between those schools and the Hongkong University which was still in its infancy. They were doing a service to the University by teaching boys English and preparing them for the great things at the disposal of the University. They had with them that day, Prof. Smith, a gentleman who had done, and was doing more for the Hongkong University than anybody else. His enthusiasm, especially in connection with the Engineering Faculty, had done much to help the University to attain its present standard of efficiency. They were grateful to Prof. Smith for all he was doing for education throughout the whole of China. (Applause.)

WORK AND LEISURE.

Prof. Middleton Smith, who was given a very cordial reception upon rising to address the gathering, said that whilst he had been listening to the Bishop's kind references to the University and to the excellent report of the Headmaster of the School, he had been reminded of the recent Congregation of the University when an honorary graduate compared the University to a lighthouse for the great country of China. He would further extend the simile by saying that that school formed part of the foundations of the lighthouse and it seemed to him that the school gave them a foundation made of rock. It had a splendid record. It maintained excellent discipline, encouraged true manliness and paid great attention to character. For his own part he hoped that the Christian churches would continue their efforts to provide good education in this Colony and that, in all schools, the boys would be taught to play the game. They must learn to lose well and not to be discouraged if they did not win at the first try. Continuing, Professor Middleton Smith said:—No one can be interested in their work unless they understand it. You boys should know why you work at school. The aim of your teachers is living to justify your existence, then to become good citizens and, lastly, to spend your leisure in a profitable and enjoyable manner. Many of you here are about to leave school. You will have to make up your minds as to how you will earn your own living. I assume that, in these strenuous days, there is no one who does not want to earn his own living, no one who wishes to become a parasite upon the body of society. Many of you may be disappointed because you cannot continue your studies at the University. For my own part I may say that I should like to see many more scholarships available for industrious boys whose parents are not in a position to pay the fees which the University collects. To those who cannot go on to the University, either because they cannot pass the necessary examinations, or because their parents cannot pay the fees, I want to say some words of encouragement. There is a great deal of the

work—some of it the best work—of the world that is done by men who have never entered a University. Many of you will go into commerce, and commercial life gives you many opportunities to show your mettle and ability. Learning and knowledge are valuable, both to the individual and the State, and it would be disloyal of me to depreciate University life. But still there is something of more value than knowledge, and it is character. Talent develops itself in solitude, character along the streams of life. In the swirling waters of commerce you are indeed in the stream of life. There is a magnificent struggle going on in the waters, and when I read of the growth of this Colony, I seem to see the powerful swimmers bravely battling against the torrent and making headway in spite of the drift-wood and the other obstacles. We all ought to be proud of the efforts made to develop this Colony. I want to give you students here this morning a few general notions about your own future careers, and I want to explain to you something of the philosophy connected with a scientific outlook on life. In these days every school-boy is interested in Engineering work. Chinese boys are anxious to have motor-bicycles and to ride in motor-cars as English boys, but usually they are much more content with a paper explanation of the way and the wherewith of machinery. Perhaps the spirit of practical enquiry is not sufficiently cultivated in the schools. Our great object, in the training of young men in science, is not so much to make them learn off pages of books by memory, but to encourage them to find out for themselves "how the wheels go round." We want them to make things, to produce new things—ideas or machinery. It is a good thing for a boy to be ambitious. It is not even a bad thing to have a large income; it is bad if the income is obtained or spent in a vulgar or vicious manner. It is also extremely bad if it is supposed that only the successful accumulation of money can merit praise; that is one of the worst possible fallacies. Hongkong has a splendid history and we all ought to be proud of the Colony. It will soon have an immense growth—large industrial establishments will be created and many of you will work in them. Professor Smith concluded with an eloquent appeal for support to the school and said that he hoped that it would be moved to a site large enough to provide playing grounds as he strongly advocated athletics for boys.

Professor Middleton Smith then distributed the prizes having a word of praise and encouragement for each of the recipients. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Middleton Smith said that they were all honoured in having with them so prominent a member of the educational world. They highly regarded the advice Professor Smith had given them as regards the importance of character in education. Education did not consist in amassing a certain number of facts, but in acquiring knowledge of the great laws of life. With regard to a new site for the school, the Committee had for some time been considering the matter. A site had been selected which was more commodious, where they would have playing fields and sufficient accommodation for boarders. (Applause.)

Mr. A. H. Compton, in seconding the vote said it was satisfactory to know that the school had the sympathy and co-operation of many people. He hoped that they would be able to carry out improvements soon.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Rev. W. T. Featherstone's report:— I took over the Headmastership of the Diocesan Boys' School on May 1st, 1918, upon the resignation of Mr. G. Piercy who had been Headmaster for 39 years. It is impossible for me to write in high enough terms an eulogy of Mr. Piercy and to put in words, the esteem and respect which all who know him felt towards him. It is, I think, sufficient for me to say that it is my constant prayer that I may, as Headmaster of this school, be as worthy as he was and do service for the school, if not equal to theirs, then somewhat approaching it.

The standard of work, training and discipline in this school in the past has been very high indeed; in fact I think we can justly claim that its records prove it to be the best school in the Colony. (Applause.)

It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to report another year of successful work despite war conditions—difficulty in getting books and frequent changes in a depleted staff. We have a staff of four full-time and three part-time masters, one matron, six lady teachers, three Anglo-Chinese masters, three Chinese masters, and drill and swimming instructors. Mr. H. Sykes has proved a tower of strength to me in taking over the school and we are especially indebted to him for his sound advice at all times, and for his arduous work and splendid results gained in examinations. (Applause.) Mr. P. E. Ford, who, for two months after Mr. T. Thompson left us in October, was the only full-time resident assistant master, has done very praiseworthy work in the school and in connection with tournaments in obtaining part-time help from several members of H.M. Army and in having several lady teachers all of whom, and also the Chinese staff, I desire to thank for their hearty and efficient co-operation. (Applause.) In December Mr. E. A. Pierce, a trained and certified teacher, arrived from England. Mr. Pierce has been much service in France and has been wounded twice. The work done has been very satisfactory, as I can tell from the weekly examinations conducted by myself throughout the year. The standard of English is high but I am trying to make it still higher by giving the lowest Chinese classes more hours of teaching per week by an English teacher than they have had in the past, and by laying great emphasis on, and giving marks for, pronunciation and the knowledge of the meanings of words. Later in my intention to introduce a few new text books and to teach science in the fourth class as well as in the first three classes.

The discipline in the school is excellent.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

In June Mr. E. Ralph, H.M. Inspector of English schools examined each class. After making some critical suggestions the report concludes:—"The school generally continues to do highly satisfactory work. I recommend the highest grant be awarded." Mr. Y. P. Law, at my request, examined the Chinese classes; his report was very good on the whole, although handwriting in the lower classes was adversely criticised. The Rev. J. S. Harrington, L.Th., examined classes 1 to 5 in Scripture. His report is highly satisfactory.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Government requires all boys in Class 1 to enter for the Matriculation or the Senior Local, and all in Class 2 for the Junior Local in July. Any entering in December do so without our approval, sometimes without our knowledge. In the July Matriculation 7 boys were entered and 7 passed. I. L. Young Baye gained honours in this Examination. (Applause.) In the Junior Local 25 took the Examination—20, i.e. 80 per cent, passed. In the Junior Local 18 Distinctions were awarded to 10 schools in Hongkong and of these 18 Distinctions this school gained 8. (Applause.) Five Distinctions were gained by one boy Ngan Chun On, whose work I think is especially worthy of praise. In December Ngan Chun On and Kor Bu Luk, both of whom passed the Junior in July, passed the Matriculation Examination. We received the 1917 results of the Oxford Preliminary Local Examination too late for last year's report; 21 took the Examination, 20 passed, one gained 2nd class honours and one 3rd class honours. We entered boys for July 1918. Owing to the late arrival of the papers the Examination was postponed until September and we have not had results yet. In Pitman's Phonetic Institute we gained three Theory certificates and eight Elementary certificates.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Ho Kam Tong scholarship is awarded to Ngan Chun On. The Piercy scholarships are awarded to W. J. Howard and C. F. G. Jackson. These three boys who have won scholarships are all boarders. The Chan Kai Ming and Arthur scholarships will be awarded when we hear the 1918 results of the Oxford Preliminary Local Examination.

GAMES.

More esprit de corps is wanted. The lack of ground and the distance of grounds from the school are great handicaps. I should like to devise some means whereby all boys (day boys and boarders) could have regular physical drill each week. The boarders have compulsory drill twice a week, and in addition have swimming twice a week in summer.

May I conclude with a statement of what I think are the school's needs and with an appeal. The school's needs are better and larger buildings, a school chapel, playing fields, new equipment, scholarships and endowments. Recently we have heard much of the problems of housing and education. Better housing and better education are demanded. Central schools have been suggested. In my opinion the only possible central schools in this Colony would be boarding schools. Governments do not generally supply these or support them with a special grant, and it is for many reasons better that they should be managed by the Church or by private bodies. The problems of housing and education are most intimately connected. In the housing problem it is the children who suffer most; you cannot expect boys to grow to live moral lives under what are often immoral conditions. In this Colony there is, I think, only one school which has its playing field close to it. The majority of schools in this Colony are hemmed in by Chinese streets and buildings. This school has, considering its size, no adequate room for recreation. What is wanted in the Colony is a large graded boarding and day school with large playing fields close at hand. To such a school parents who are affected by the housing problem could in many ways be encouraged to send their children, and boarders could go home once a month. The Diocesan Boys' School could easily be the basis for such a school if it had large and better equipped buildings and an endowment fund; it would supply long and want not only for the Colony but also for the treaty ports and many outlying places. Gradually education is becoming much more expensive. Better buildings, equipment and salaries are demanded, and in England these three have already been acknowledged and generally granted (especially the third, salaries). A perfectly equipped school with an efficient staff, good boarding accommodation and playing fields cannot be maintained solely by school fees and Government grants. No special Government grants, given for boarders. An endowment fund is absolutely essential. Therefore I appeal to all old boys, to the parents of old boys and of boys at present in the school, to the great business houses of this Colony who profit largely on the results of the labours of boys from a school like this, and I appeal to all men who have benefited from the fine old boarding and day schools in England which were heavily endowed by our ancestors—to all I appeal to come forward and help now to start a large endowment and building fund in connection with this school. In the future honoured will be their names and I can assure you that as a school connected with the Church of Christ all will be done to the Glory of God and for the extension of His Kingdom.

PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list:—
The Ho Kam Tong Scholarship.—Ngan Chun On.
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.
Matriculation.—July 1918.—J. L. Young Baye (Hons.), Yuen Wai Ping, Ho Chee Wing, F. E. Prata, Iu Po Shum, Ung Yau Chung, Feung Kam Fan (7 entered 7 passed).
December 1918.—Ngan Chun On, Kor Bu Luk (5 entered 5 passed).
Junior Examination.—July 1918.—H. W. Knight, P. B. B. Taylor, Kwok On (2 Dist.), Ma Shiu Cheung, A. J. Kent, Kor Bu Luk, G. S. Ford, Wong Bik Chung, J. Linton, Sin Ping Ho, B. C. Fincher, Hing Kam Sang, D. S. Greck, C. F. G. Jackson, Ngan Chun On (2 Dist.), W. J. Howard, Chau Hin, J. G. Anderson, J. Shua (1 Dist.), H. Fox (50 took Examination 80 passed).
(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLICE PROTECTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The frequent armed robberies in the Colony have aroused much alarm and uneasiness in families which have no means of protection while the men of the house are away on their daily tasks. The recent case in Mosque Street when a Chinese lady was stopped and a maid-servant tied up is one of many which go to prove how unsafe the women and children are when left alone. Whistles and cries of "thief" are quite useless, as, owing to the absence of Police, the robbers have plenty of time to complete their plans. Now we have an energetic Captain Superintendent may we hope that immediate steps will be taken to reinforce the daily and nightly patrols so that in any case of an alarm being given the police could be at once on the spot? The Hon. Mr. Wolfe has proved himself a very efficient Postmaster-General and Head of the Sanitary Board, and as Captain Superintendent of Police I hope he will take this matter in hand. Families require more protection.—Yours, etc.,

"ON THE ALERT."

Hongkong, 17th January, 1919.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, In consequence of the frequent armed attacks by robbers I would suggest that licences to possess Arms or Weapons should be granted to heads of families for their protection and so that they may be ready for any emergency in case of surprise attacks by the marauders. Calling for assistance is of little use and without any means of defence, our lives have no guarantee.

Of course in issuing such licences preference should be given to experienced men or women who can handle fire arms and to those whose prudence may be relied on. As to this point we would leave it to the discretion of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

This suggestion ought to have immediate consideration.—Yours,

PATER FAMILIAS.

Hongkong, January 19th, 1919.

THE FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th inst., the tests of the Hongkong Fire Brigade have been described as successful. As a disinterested spectator, I regret to have to disagree. It has been my privilege to witness operations of similar nature in various parts of the world and it was certainly not pleasing to observe the "experiment" from the hopeless tangle in the hose at the commencement, to the "ducking" at the finish. Why it was necessary to raise six lengths of hose to the top of Lane, Crawford & Co.'s premises, of which half only were used—whereas, a more efficient method would have been to raise one hose first and, after pumping through that, to raise the others piecemeal till the maximum height of jets was determined with corresponding number of hose—I cannot say.

Fire service pumping is an engineering problem of the simplest kind and with proper and capable supervision such a display as was witnessed on Thursday, should not occur.

For the writer of the article to state that the stones in the roadway were displaced due to the force of the jets is little short of the ridiculous. It was purely due to the water falling under action of gravity from such a height.—Yours faithfully,

"WILL WORKMAN."

Hongkong, January 18th, 1919.

[The officers of the Fire Brigade and the officials responsible for the water supply do not agree with our correspondent. They were satisfied that the tests were in every way successful.—Ed., H.K.D.P.]

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND CERTIFICATED.

Second Class or Theory Certificate.—William J. Howard, Edward C. Fincher, John Litton.
Third Class or Elementary Certificate.—Henry Kow, Chan Leung Shi, Kenneth Tyson, Chin Yau Lok, Lo Kan, Kwok Ying Kwong, Wong Chan Fook, Peter Kwok.

Class 1.—Class Prizes.—Ngan Chun On, W. J. Howard; Scripture.—J. Litton; Literature.—Ngan Chun On; Mathematics.—Kwok On; Science.—A. T. M. Barnum.
Class 2.—Class Prizes.—W. Zimmerman, Chu Yan Lok; Scripture.—D. V. Lopes; Literature.—P. Kwok; Mathematics.—Wong Chun Fook; Science.—Im Chiu Ho.
Class 3.—Class Prizes.—Kau Cheung Fai, Lee Fu Wing; Scripture.—G. Zimmerman; English.—C. Rozavet; Mathematics.—H. Hung; General Work.—A. Perry.

Class 4.—Class Prizes.—H. Prov, Lee Hon Cheung; Scripture.—Frank Chan; Algebra.—Ng Chung Sing.
Class 5.—Class Prizes.—Li Kwai Wing, E. Zimmerman; Scripture.—F. Kendall; Algebra.—W. Brockett.
Class 6.—Class Prizes.—Tsang Kwong Wing, Yuen Kwok Huen; Scripture.—Wu Cheung King; Algebra.—Tsang Hing Wan.
Class 7a.—Class Prizes.—Lau Tsing Lai, Yung Koon Wai; Scripture.—A. Loung.
Class 7b.—Class Prizes.—Sai Chim Ngo, Wong Ching Tung; Scripture.—Chan Ping Lu.

Class 7a.—Class Prizes.—H. Leung, Leung Luk Lun; Scripture.—J. Fincher.
Class 7b.—Class Prizes.—Yau Yik Kai, Cheng Tai Chai; Scripture.—Lo Wing Lu.
Class 8a.—Class Prizes.—Kwok Po Chuen, B. Aris; Scripture.—Li Hon Kit.
Class 8b.—Class Prizes.—Ko Ka Chan, Lau Po Yen; Scripture.—Ting Pak.
Chinese Classes.—Lower School.—Class A.—Chan Ki Yuen; Class B.—Lau Po Yee; Class C.—Wu Tin Choi; Class D.—Li Hon Sang; Class E.—Lung Tso Wa.

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THE PRESS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE:

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE GREAT POWERS?

ARMISTICE PROLONGATION TREATY SIGNED.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES.

"NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN" IN RUSSIA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS THREATENED

PARIS, January 16th. The Peace Conference has decided that, beyond the official *communiqués*, the newspapers shall no longer be authorised to publish any information regarding the work of the Conference while the plenipotentiaries will promise not to reveal anything of the discussions.

It is reported from Paris that strong journalist protests have been registered in this connection, coupled with demands for modification. There are 1,000 journalists in Paris for the Conference, 500 of whom are Americans.

STRONG NEWSPAPER DISAPPROVAL.

This manner of veiling the Conference is strongly disapproved by most of the morning papers, but the *Times* correspondent in Paris states that, although he is unable to elucidate the situation, he does not think the Press will be left entirely without official guidance.

He understands that, in addition to the *communiqués*, more detailed reports will be issued the day following each sitting.

THE REASON FOR THE DECISION.

PARIS, January 16th. The draconian decision of the Peace Conference, that no news will be published of the Conference except in the form of *communiqués*, will be difficult to maintain, because it will deprive journalists from writing on many innocuous subjects. Apparently, we applauded the exit of secret diplomacy prematurely.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE GREAT POWERS.

Of course, what is patent to everybody is that there will be acute differences at the Conference even among the five great Powers, and the latter four, perhaps with reason, that keen public discussion of these differences will not help their task. Hence, it has been decided to keep the Press at arm's length and the public in ignorance.

AN INTER-CHANGE OF VIEWS.

LONDON, January 16th. The Press Bureau states: "A telegram from Paris states that President Wilson, the Prime Ministers, and the Foreign Secretaries of the Allies discussed the relations of the Conference and the Press, and referred the matter to a meeting of the Press and the Allied and Associated Governments this afternoon for interchange of views concerning future methods."

SUCCESSFUL PROTESTS FROM THE PRESS.

PARIS, January 16th. Owing to representations and the protest by British and American journalists the Peace Conference refrained from officially recording the resolution limiting the information to be supplied to the Press to *communiqués*, and finding the plenipotentiaries to secrecy.

The Conference has, moreover, invited the Associated Journalists to formulate proposals to secure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference.

CONFERENCE FAVOURS PUBLICITY.

PARIS, January 16th. In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, replying to interpellations, said that the Conference was pursuing its labours in a spirit of cordiality and complete confidence.

He stated that President Wilson had concluded: "What abominable lies," on learning that the *New York Tribune* had published that he would withdraw all Americans, and would leave France himself, if some of his demands were not conceded.

The Conference favoured publicity, but deemed it desirable to keep some matters secret, in order to avoid bad feeling.

He *Temps* understands that Sinn, who has effectively participated in the war, will be represented by two Delegates instead of one as anticipated.

Certain nations who have been allotted two Delegates intend to protest at the plenary sitting on January 18th against under-representation.

LABOUR VIEWS.

LONDON, January 16th. Mr. G. N. Barnes has gone to the Peace Conference at the special invitation of Mr. Lloyd George. Interviewed, he said he would voice the feelings of British Labour at Paris.

He had advocated that some authority be established, responsible, after the Peace Conference, to the League of Nations, for industrial questions, with the view to promoting humane conditions for labour all over the world.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

PARIS, January 17th. A Havas message says: "M. Sazonoff, Russian ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed to represent the Siberian Government at the Conference, has reached Paris."

A suggestion has been made that the Russian delegation should be composed of a person representing certain established Governments in Russia. Another suggestion is that an inter-Allied Committee should be appointed to handle all matters relating to Russia and the interests of Western Russia.

POLAND'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, January 16th. Poland will be represented at the Peace Conference by the National Council, M. Dmowski, and a delegate nominated by General Pilsudski.

THE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

LONDON, January 16th. It was reported from Paris yesterday that Britain has requested Mr. W. M. Hughes to take charge of the indemnity question for the British Empire.

"FREE LOVE" IN RUSSIA. BOLSHIEVISM'S LATEST ORDER.

LONDON, January 17th. Major-General Pele, the Allied Commander on the North Russia front, in a message dated January 8th, states that evidence shows that the Bolsheviki decree for the nationalisation of women has been put into force and Commissaries of "Free Love" have been established in several towns.

Respectable women have been flogged for not yielding.

(The following is a translation by *The New Europe* of a decree issued by the Bolsheviki of Vladimir and published in the official Soviet organ, *Izvestija*.)

"A girl having reached her eighteenth year is to be announced as the property of the State. Any girl having reached her eighteenth year and not having married is obliged, subject to the most severe penalty, to register at the Bureau of Free Love in the Commissariat of Surveillance."

"Having registered at the Bureau of Free Love, she has the right to choose from among men between the ages of nineteen and fifty a suitable husband."

"Remarks: (1) The consent of the men in the said choice is unnecessary; (2) the man on whom such a choice falls has no right to make any protest whatsoever against the arrangement."

"The right to choose from a number of girls who have reached their eighteenth year is given also to men."

"The opportunity to choose a husband or wife is to be presented once a month."

"The Bureau of Love is autonomous."

"Men between the ages of nineteen and fifty have the right to choose from among the registered women even without the consent of the latter, in the interests of the State."

"Children who are the issue of these unions are to become the property of the State."

THE ARMISTICE PROLONGATION TREATY SIGNED.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th. A telegram from Berlin states that the prolongation of the Armistice Treaty was signed on the afternoon of January 16th, at Treves, by Herr Erzberger.

GERMANY CANNOT CARRY OUT DEMANDS.

LONDON, January 16th. The German Military Commander in the neutral zone has declared that he is unable to carry out the terms of the Armistice.

The Belgian Commander has ordered the removal of all arms from the zone.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MR. F. SHORTT HOME SECRETARY.

LONDON, January 16th. It is now stated that Mr. F. Shortt, Irish Secretary in the last Ministry, will be Home Secretary, and not Sir Hamar Greenwood as first announced. Sir Hamar Greenwood is Under-Secretary for Home Affairs.

BRITISH MINERS.

A SIX-HOUR DAY DEMANDED.

LONDON, January 15th. The British Miners' Federation Conference at Southport passed a resolution that the Government be informed that the miners intended to have a six-hour day.

If the Government did not agree the miners would fix a date themselves for commencement.

The Conference also demanded the nationalisation of mines.

MORE DEMANDS.

LONDON, January 16th. The British Miners Federation Conference decided by 500,000 against 23,000 votes to demand a 30 per cent. advance of wages, and that the war advances be continued.

The minority thought that the demand did not go far enough.

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th. A telegram from Berlin, dated January 15th, states that the Government is strongly garrisoning Berlin and is installing the most modern appliances of war.

BERLIN CALM ONCE AGAIN.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th. A telegram from Berlin, bearing yesterday's date, states that the Government troops have thoroughly cleared out the Spartacists from the Moabit Quarter.

A large number of Spartacists have been taken prisoner and considerable arms captured, after slight resistance.

The city was generally calm last night.

PERSISTENT RUMOURS.

COPENHAGEN, January 16th. A telegram from the Wolff Bureau states that it is persistently reported in Berlin that Herr Liebknecht who was arrested during the night and made attempt to escape while being conveyed across the Tiergarten Park in Berlin was killed by a shot fired by a soldier.

Rosa of Luxembourg, while being conveyed under arrest from a hotel, was dragged from the carriage and killed by an infuriated crowd.

The reports have not yet been officially confirmed.

LIEBKNECHT'S TRAGIC END.

AMSTERDAM, January 17th. An official statement confirming the death of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg states that they were arrested in a Berlin suburb.

After a brief examination before the local Staff Headquarters, Herr Liebknecht, just after entering an automobile en route for Moabit Prison, was violently struck by an unknown member of the assembled crowd.

The automobile quickly drove off in order to protect Herr Liebknecht from further molestation, but owing to the great speed of the car, it broke down in the Tiergarten. Then, whilst proceeding to the prison on foot, Herr Liebknecht, notwithstanding previous warnings, attempted to escape after stabbing one of the escort in the hand.

He disregarded the repeated calls to stop, whereupon the soldiers fired, killing him.

STRONG ACTION OF BERLIN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 17th. Apart from the deaths of Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg there are clear indications that the German Government and people are determined to end the Spartacist movement, so that the National Assembly elections can be held undisturbed, and peace finally attained.

The Government are now making a great display of force in Berlin, where they have a large number of troops with heavy-guns, field-guns, armoured-cars, tanks, flame-throwers, and storm-troops with machine-guns.

The Commander-in-Chief, Herr Noske, has issued a proclamation declaring that the troops will protect personal freedom, property, the freedom of the Press, and that there will be no unimpeded voting for the National Assembly. Opponents will be dispersed.

The strong action of the Government had a reassuring effect on the population.

CONTRADICTIONARY NEWS.

LONDON, January 17th. It was reported from the Hague on January 16th that Herr Liebknecht and Rosa of Luxembourg arrived on the frontier.

They are at present not permitted to take refuge in Holland owing to not having passports, pending a decision.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN DUSSELDORF.

BUSSELS, January 16th. A telegram from Dusseldorf, dated January 15th, states that sharp fighting occurred at big demonstrations of protest against Spartacist terrorism. Over 40 have so far been killed.

Two thousand armed Spartacists have captured and fortified a number of large buildings, and are terrorising the population.

ESSEN COAL-MINES IN SOVIET HANDS.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th. A telegram from Essen states that the Soviet have taken over control of the coal-mines.

MINESWEEPERS' STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th. The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states that the crews of all German minesweepers have struck, demanding higher pay.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

LONDON, January 16th. The Press Bureau states: "The Handley-Page machine from England has arrived in India."

PARIS TO LONDON SERVICE.

A Havas message says: "The brothers Farman announce that the official trials of the first aeroplane to be used on the service between Paris and London take place near Versailles on Saturday next. The first machine for London leaves on January 26th."

A "DRY" AMERICA.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

NEW YORK, January 16th. The Legislatures of 35 States have ratified the prohibition amendment of the Federal Constitution submitted under the recent Act of Congress. Only one more Legislature need ratify the amendment in order to make up the necessary three-fourths in the Union.

Under the amendment, prohibition begins within a year, but many think that the United States will go on a permanent "bone dry" basis on July 1st, when the measure mentioned on September 24th, 1918, will become effective.

LATER.

NEBRASKA, the thirty-sixth State, has ratified the prohibition amendment.

THE EPOCH MAKING STEP.

WASHINGTON, January 17th. The church bells are ringing in some States in celebration of national prohibition, which will be an accomplished fact a year hence, the necessary three-fourths of the States having ratified the amendment to the Constitution to that effect.

Actually, prohibition becomes effective on July 1st, as a war measure, till the President declares that the Army is demobilized.

The opinion is generally expressed that the President will not declare this until the Constitutional amendment becomes effective.

The amendment makes the manufacture, sale, exportation, and importation of alcoholic beverages illegal throughout the United States.

Measures are already being taken fixing the penalties for infraction.

Leaders of Congress do not fear that the efforts of the liquor interests to have the provision of the State Legislatures declared illegal will be successful.

The Federal and State Governments will lose enormous revenues by this epoch making step.

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER.

THE DANGER OF FLOATING MINES.

ROME, January 17th. The French steamer *Chaprai*, carrying 650 Greek, Serbian and Russian passengers from Marseilles, struck a mine off Messina and sank in four minutes.

It is feared that 500 passengers have been drowned.

The British steamer *Coghlan* rescued 150.

DEMobilISATION.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES'S IMPORT-ANT STATEMENT.

LONDON, January 16th. Sir Auckland Geddes made a considered statement as regards the complicated problems of demobilisation, urging that the public and the army should exercise patience and carefully study the many sides of this thorny question.

He said that Sir Douglas Haig and Mr. Winston Churchill were conferring in London, and were closely examining means of speeding up the discharge of more pivotal men. The machinery of release, which was steadily improving, was proceeding along lines designed to avoid industrial chaos, and the evils of creating large masses of unemployed.

The official policy was that the general demobilisation was not yet ordered, and we were demobilising in a way which would give the country a homogeneous army, at any one moment, to meet eventualities.

Sir Auckland Geddes concluded by stating that the next 12 months would be critical, but there was great reason for optimism, and if we faced the situation as we faced the war we should win through.

PLAN BEING TACKLED.

A subsequent authoritative statement outlines the following plan which is being tackled:—

The creation of an army of occupation for the Rhine, of moderate size, but of a high standard of efficiency, for service until the Germans have made the required reparation.

When this is completed, the remainder of the army could be demobilised according to priority in the trade category.

The army of occupation is to be mainly men, who have done the lonest military service, and these will be recompensed by being granted substantially increased pay.

Plans will be made in the near future for a post-war army to garrison India and other places abroad.

WHY TROOPS MUST BE KEPT ON.

LONDON, January 16th. Reuter's Agency learns that it is believed there are still over half a million Germans under arms on the West Front.

There has been no improvement in the handling over of military material.

We cannot yet remove troops from Trans-Caspia, in view of the necessity of preventing the Bolsheviks from penetrating North Persia and Khoreassan.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

SINN FEINERS FORCING THE PACE.

LONDON, January 17th. A message has been received from Dublin to the effect that the Sinn Feiners are apparently determined upon forcing the pace and have assumed the title of the Irish Republican Party.

It was announced that a Constituent Assembly would be opening at the Mansion House on January 21st.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL DENIKEN IN SUPREME COMMAND.

LONDON, January 16th. Reuter learns that the Hetman of the Don and Kuban Cossacks have agreed that General Deniken shall assume the supreme command of all Russian naval and military forces in South Russia.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM

ESTONIANS OCCUPY DORPAT.

STOCKHOLM, January 16th. An Estonian *communiqué* states: "We occupied the town of Dorpat, which the enemy evacuated."

GROWING OPPOSITION IN RUSSIA.

STOCKHOLM, January 16th. Telegrams from Petrograd report growing opposition to the Bolsheviki régime.

A violent peasant rising occurred in the interior of Russia against the Bolsheviki Peasant Committees, who are exercising tyrannical dictatorship, while the employees of three of the largest munition factories in Russia struck for "an agreement with the bourgeoisie and an end to civil war."

THIRTY THOUSAND BOLSHIEVISTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, January 16th. The news is confirmed that the Siberians captured 30,000 Bolsheviki, 1,000 machine-guns and much material at Perm.

The Siberians reached the River Kama, but the Bolsheviki are advancing further south.

Five Bolsheviki Armies, with German officers, are operating on this front.

POLAND.

TERMINATION OF INTERNAL DISSENSION.

LONDON, January 16th. The *Times* correspondent in Paris, telegraphing yesterday, stated that an agreement has been reached between the Polish National Council in Paris and the Warsaw delegation, whereby M. Paderewski becomes Prime Minister. M. Paderewski is now engaged in forming a Coalition Cabinet.

This signifies that complete accord has been reached between General Pilsudski and M. Paderewski. The former remains Chief of the Polish State.

ADMINISTRATION OF LITHUANIA TAKEN OVER.

PARIS, January 16th. Reuter learns that, at the request of the President of Lithuania, the Polish Government has agreed to defend the Lithuanians against the Bolsheviki, and has appointed a High Commissioner, who will immediately take over the administration of Lithuania.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

FEEDING THE LIBERATED PEOPLES.

PARIS, January 16th. The Supreme Food Council has concluded that £20,000,000 will be required to feed the peoples of the liberated regions and Armenia until next summer, and has decided to ask the Associated Governments how this sum can be provided.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

WASHINGTON, January 16th. The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

DISPUTE OVER DALMATIA.

LONDON, January 16th. The Italian Cabinet has resigned, owing to a split on the question of Italy's claims to Dalmatia and the Greek Islands under the secret Treaty of 1915, which Baron Sonnino desire fully carried out, while the Socialists, headed by Signor Bissolati, favour a compromise with the Yugo Slavs, the surrender of Dodecanese and the cession of North Tyrol as far as Brenner.

THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY STATUS NOT ALTERED.

LONDON, January 16th. The Press Bureau says: "It is authoritatively stated that the status of the Air Ministry has not been changed. It remains a separate and independent Ministry, its sole connection with the War Office being that one State Secretary controls both Departments."

The relations of the Air Force with the Navy and the Army have not been altered.

The Air Ministry is proceeding to effect legislation and international agreements to permit of a speedy re-commencement of civil aviation.

THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

CRIMINAL CHARGES FROM BELGIUM.

PARIS, January 17th.

A Havas message says: "A number of Belgian private individuals have lodged formal complaints against the deposed Emperor before the Belgian Courts of Justice."

THE PORTUGUESE INSURRECTION.

GOVERNMENT MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

BADAJOS, January 15th. Telegraphic communication with Portugal has been restored. It is reported from Elvas that Lisbon is quiet.

The seditious movement at Santarem has been completely suppressed. The Government is master of the situation.

THE CAUSE OF THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, January 14th. Postal communication with Portugal is interrupted, but it is reported from the frontier that the revolution is being carried on chiefly by troops from France, with the object of replacing the Government by supporters of the ex-President, Senhor Bernardino Machado.

LUXEMBURG.

NEW QUEEN ANNOUNCED.

PARIS, January 17th. A Havas message says: "The Luxembourg Government has informed the French Government that Princess Charlotte has ascended the throne in succession to her sister Adelaide who abdicated recently. The Chamber has approved the accession by 30 votes to 12."

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

RELEASE OF REQUISITIONED STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, January 16th. The Shipping Board announces that all American ships requisitioned for the war will be released, or tonnage compensation given.

FINANCIAL WAR RISKS.

REDUCTION OF EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

LONDON, January 17th. The Ministry of Reconstruction publishes the report of the Committee on Financial Risks, appointed owing to the manufacturers and traders fearing that the losses due to the fall in prices of raw material bought at war-time prices, might hinder the full score of production.

The Committee recommends, alternatively, the reduction of excess profits duty to 55 per cent. for 1918, or deferring the payment of part of that duty for five years.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

RETURN TO PRE-WAR CONDITIONS.

LONDON, January 16th. The Cotton Control Board has announced that no increase in the number of spindles and looms running can be permitted at present, but the Board is endeavouring to secure the speedy release from the Army of men whose services will be necessary when the running of additional machinery is possible.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS URGED.

LONDON, January 16th. An influential deputation from the National Union of Manufacturers urged Sir Albert Stanley to immediately reimpose, and strictly enforce, restrictions on the importation of foreign goods which have been lifted for three

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A statement of Dodge Brothers war activities is due the owners of their cars.

Dodge Brothers refrained, during the progress of the war, from any reference to the performance of the car in Government service.

It seems proper now, however, to disclose the facts—intensifying that good will which owners of Dodge Brothers cars have always manifested.

Dodge Brothers car was the only one of its class approved and adopted by the War Department.

In a separate Ordnance Works, built especially for the purpose, costing millions of dollars and employing thousands of their skilled motor workmen, Dodge Brothers undertook an important duty designated by the War Department.

Without the aid of their great motor organization, Dodge Brothers could not have fulfilled the heavy obligation which they were asked to assume by the Ordnance Department.

The other service required of Dodge Brothers motor works, by the Government, was to continue to

furnish their cars as they were needed.

They were furnished, not in hundreds, but in thousands—both for the training camps here, and for service in Belgium, France and Italy.

The record of those thousands of camp and army cars is one in which any owner may feel the utmost pride and satisfaction.

Their performance justified the compliment implied in their selection by the Government.

The great works in which nearly three hundred thousand of their cars have been produced in the past four years furnished a vast storehouse of human energy and equipment for the ordnance work.

Naturally, it will take time to adjust the motor works to its full accustomed activity.

Gradually Dodge Brothers will resume the grateful task of continuing to deserve the good will of America—and indeed of the whole world.

Dodge Brothers consider goodwill their most valuable possession.

They will never knowingly do anything to lessen it.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE. SEVENTY YEARS EDUCATIONAL WORK. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Saturday was observed as a day to commemorate the completion of seventy years educational work in St. Paul's College and ten years of the present school's existence. In the morning, commemorative buttons were presented to all the students and a special thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's Church, attended by members of the College Council, staff and students, the Church being filled to its fullest extent. The Bishop presided, the sermon, giving a brief account of the past history of the College, pointing out how much of its success was due to the work and earnest prayers of its founder, the Rev. Vincent Stanton, and urging the students to make full use of the opportunities presented to them in the College.

The Bishop also presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the evening, being supported by the Headmaster, the Rev. A. D. Stewart. The prizes were presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

After the Principal of the College had read the annual report, the Bishop said that he regarded the educational establishments, of which he was Chairman, in the Colony, as his children, and, naturally, he looked upon St. Paul's College, which was the oldest educational institution in the Colony, as his oldest son. The speaker, in securing the growth of the college since its organization by the Rev. Vincent Stanton, the first Colonial Chaplain of Hongkong. The College, he said, had been fortunate in always having had the services of enthusiastic teachers. There had been few men in the last century of more beautiful spirit than Mr. Stanton. In more recent times the services of the Rev. A. D. Stewart. (Applause.) It was impossible for him to tell them what their Principal had done for the school, but to show how much he personally appreciated their Principal's efforts, he was going to present to him next Saturday with one of his most precious possessions—a gift that would, he was sure, enhance their Principal's power of service among them and which would increase his work and make it more successful. (Laughter and applause.) They had with them that evening a gentleman who was well-known to all in the Colony, one of their Legislative Council members who represented the affairs of the Colony, educational as well as other matters, and, moreover, took a great and deep interest in the welfare of the people. His name was Mr. Pollock—a scion of the family who would receive prizes at his hand.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, before distributing the prizes, said that he felt ashamed, although resident in the Colony for the last thirty years, that that was the first occasion on which he had been present at a distribution of prizes at that institution. He was glad such deficiency in his education had been remedied. Mr. Stewart, to whom the College owed so much, had told them that the college had gone ahead by leaps and bounds during the last ten years. Only ten years ago there was a staff of two teachers and sixteen boys, and branches, to a staff of forty-six and a student roll of no less than 600. He ventured to think that that must be a record for any school. (Applause.) It spoke volumes for the care that had been bestowed upon it and the really hard work of their Principal and the devoted band of Chinese helpers. During the past six years the efficient services of Mr. Claxton, and since the war began, and with it the depletion of the staff, the school had also been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Warrimley, Mr. Moller and Mr. Gerken. As Mr. Stewart had pointed out in his report the College had done very well, not only from an educational point of view, but also, as they would see from the trophies that were on the platform, they had done very well in games. He was glad that they excelled in sport. It was a very good thing and promoted the common good. The Principal had referred to the expansion of the school. Other schemes of expansion were also in contemplation—schemes which would involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but he felt confident that any appeal made to the Chinese of the Colony in support of the scheme for the expansion of the school would be received with that characteristic generosity for which the Chinese had been noted. One of the schemes of expansion concerned the hostel which was being erected on the site of the old college gardens. That was a scheme that would commend itself to the generous Chinese of the Colony. There was also a scheme of expanding the school premises. He felt confident that it was only necessary to mention those plans to secure the support of the Chinese who, he could say with his wide experience of them, were always ready to give to a cause that was deserving of their support.

Continuing, Mr. Pollock said Mr. Stewart had spoken to them in his report of the strides which had been made by the scholars in education and also of the advance in sport, but that of course was not enough, and he would like to impress upon them the words of the College anthem which he hoped would be fulfilled. He ventured to express the hope that the boys of St. Paul's College would work for the good of their country, and that they would not forget their Chinese origin. As Dr. Lim Boon Kong had remarked in his very fine speech at the University Congregation—and he hoped his Chinese friends would pardon his repeating the words—"China was in chaos and darkness." That should not be so and he hoped that the scholars of St. Paul's would help in the future to redeem China from that very sad reproach. (Applause.)

Perhaps he might be permitted to make a few suggestions to them as to the directions in which, as an old resident of the Colony, he thought they might do useful work. In the first place, there was the question of good government. It was a well known fact, albeit a sad fact, that officialdom in China was corrupt, and the only reason he would give for that state of corruption was that the official staff were not adequately paid. If those staffs of officials were adequately paid and not required to enhance their salaries by illegal or sly means, that corruption would cease. If that point were attended to, China would, before many years passed, emerge from that system of corruption and they will have a regular, efficient and properly competent Civil Service. Another point was the question of communications. In the days of the ancient Romans the great idea was to build roads. In modern times, railways had taken the place of roads and he hoped that those who were interested in the welfare of China would concern themselves in extending the system of railways. Railways might be a great force tending towards the union of China, but it would not only be for the good of China, but for the general good of the world, for the internal civil dissensions in China to cease, and for the Chinese people to stand together united in harmony. In advocating this system of railways he was not doing so from any selfish point of view of benefiting his own country in particular. A scheme which had been propounded to him some time ago by Dr. Lim Boon Kong when they were travelling on a Coast steamer, was one whereby no country in particular would gain any advantage over any other country. Dr. Lim's idea was that when China desired to open up any tract of land, where minerals could be found, the concession for those minerals and the privilege for building a railway to a suitable spot should not be granted to any particular nation, but should be put up to auction in some public mart of national importance, such as London, Paris, or New York, without any fear or favour. In this way all could compete for the opportunity of developing the mineral resources and constructing railways and the concession would go to the highest bidder. (Applause.) Another question of urgent importance to China was housing and sanitation. Dr. Lim had told them at the University that in the ancient days the towns and cities of China were kept in a much more sanitary condition than they were at the present time. He would strongly urge on the Chinese present that it would not only be a good thing to get back to the tendencies of ancient days, but also to adopt modern sanitary ideas and modern improvements. That was a great deal of unnecessary loss of life in China would be avoided. Other questions he would like to deal with were those of Chinese slavery and child labour. He had the privilege, a few weeks ago, of listening to an address on this subject by a European lady who had spent the best part of her life in Hongkong. He could not help thinking, while listening to that address, that in that matter they required the able co-operation of the Chinese themselves, and he sincerely hoped that before many years passed they would have secured that co-operation. He hoped that they would pardon him for having seized that opportunity of speaking to them quite frankly on matters connected with the Chinese and in which it seemed to him improvement was required. As they knew, throughout the world, the idea of democracy was spreading, and he hoped that China would come in with the boom, not only by settling her disturbances and civil strife, but also in putting her house in order, in improving administration, and ameliorating the conditions of life amongst her people. (Applause.)

The distribution of prizes, next took place.

THE REPORT.

The following are extracts from the Rev. A. D. Stewart's report:—

Early in 1849, just 70 years ago, this building was opened as an Anglo-Chinese Boys' School by the Rev. Vincent Stanton, the first Colonial Chaplain to Hongkong. This School continued till 1876 when it was closed and an attempt was made to turn the College into a training institution for English Clergy.

This attempt, however, proved unsuccessful and came to an end in little more than a year. An Anglo-Chinese Boys' School was again opened and continued till 1909 when it was closed by Bishop Hoare and a Training Institution opened for Chinese Preachers and Teachers.

Early in 1909, just ten years ago, the present School was opened under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and has been steadily growing ever since. A brief survey of the past ten years may be of more interest on the present occasion than a detailed report of the past year.

Opening with a staff of two, and sixteen boys, we closed the first year with five teachers and fifty-three boys. The following year the numbers more than doubled and it was difficult to find sufficient accommodation in the space at our disposal. In 1911, however, a fine new building was erected mainly through the generosity of Chinese friends, prominent amongst whom was Dr. Wu Ting Fang, a former student in this College in its early days. The number of students rose to 200 at the end of that year. The next year the numbers sprang to 300 and a further extension was made, through the rebuilding of the West wing of the main building. There were then eleven rooms sufficient for 350 students and from that time we have reached that figure each year frequently being obliged to refuse admittance. During the past few years branch schools have sprung up all over the influence of the College. First the Junior School in Hollywood Road, just four years ago, then three Preparatory Classes in the Hostel Building, then at Aberdeen. This year another has been opened at Yau Ma Tei and the coming year is to see yet one more in distant Shek Li. Thus the School of ten years' age of two teachers and sixteen students has now

grown with its branches, into an institution containing forty-six teachers and six hundred students. During these ten years over one thousand boys have entered the School. Many of these are already proving themselves useful members of society. It would take too long to enumerate the many channels into which the life of the School is flowing—suffice it to point out that the original purpose for which this College was founded seventy years ago, is being fulfilled, in that three of its past pupils are studying for the Ministry and a fourth hopes to do so shortly, while 18 have joined the Staff of the School at one time or another, there being now several "old boys" on the Staff. Two members of the Staff are licensed Lay Readers in the Chinese Church and, with a band of earnest workers from the Staff and School, are carrying on active and successful evangelistic work which includes preaching in three different centres, a Sunday School of over sixty boys, Scripture Union Meetings and other Christian activities. Deeds of charity, too, have not been forgotten. Large sums of money have been collected by the boys to assist poorer Schools elsewhere and the various "Flood Relief" Funds have benefited by thousands of dollars. The educational side of the work has been full of encouragement. In 1910 we made our first attempt at the Oxford Local Examinations and during the next few years had the following passes: Senior 3, Junior 17, Preliminary 81, with a total of 7 Distinctions and 3 Third Class Honours. In 1915 we changed to Hongkong Locals and, up to the present, have had 12 Senior and 36 Junior Passes with Distinction in 16 Subjects. It is needless to emphasise the fact that these results are due to the faithful, painstaking work of the Staff. Teachers may go and teachers come but the same spirit pervades the School, showing itself in unselfish, devoted service, much appreciated by students and parents and by none more than by the one on whom rests the main responsibility of the School.

The attendance has been good on the whole. While there has been a great coming and going as in all Hongkong Schools, there has been a large body of students who have remained year after year, regular in attendance. We have even one of the original sixteen who is still, Tsai Wa Fong, who has thus completed ten years in this School. His record, however, does not beat that of one whose name it would not be just to omit in a survey of the past ten years, Chung U Kong, another "original" who has the fine record of nine years' attendance without missing a single day.

It would take too long to give any adequate account of the growth of the athletic side of the work. Suffice to say that under the enthusiastic leadership of successive sports masters, notably of Mr. E. G. Stewart, Mr. Chan Hing Wa, and Mr. A. Rowan, the School has done well in this direction. Of recent years Volley Ball has had a leading place in the affections of the students, mainly, I think because it does not need much space. This year we have been successful in this game, winning the Junior League and open League in the Summer, and the Senior League in the Autumn. During the past few years visits have been interchanged with the Canton Christian College and the Pui Ying School, Canton, resulting in a friendly rivalry and leading to the development of a real sporting spirit, so valuable an asset in an all-round education.

The past year has been very similar to other years, just a record of steady plodding work, with bright spots to encourage the workers. The attendance has been good on the whole as many as 22 having attended the whole year without missing a single day, and the work in most cases has been satisfactory. Special efforts have been made this year to improve the English Composition work and speaking of English together with neatness of writing, especially in the middle and lower classes, with a considerable amount of encouragement. The Chinese Classes too have made good progress, though the study of their own language seems to have little attraction for the majority of Chinese boys. However, by strengthening the Chinese Staff and making the studies compulsory considerable improvement has been noticed.

As we look into the future it is still with the thought of going forward and plans are now in hand for a considerable enlargement of the School premises. God grant that that advance be not merely in brick and mortar but in increased usefulness and service—that the words of our School song may indeed be fulfilled.

"We'll send from those walls a noble band
"Who will work for the good of their country."

During the day a presentation was made by the boys to Mr. A. Rowan, in token of their appreciation of the interest he has shown in the games department of the school.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOO SAN PO"]

CANTON, January 19th.

SURPLUS OF THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Regarding the Peking Government's request for the return of the surplus of the Customs revenue, which amounts to 12 million dollars, the Foreign Ministers in Peking have informed the Military Government that a part of this amount will be handed to the Southerners for restoration purposes if they will come to a peaceful settlement with the North; alternatively, it will be handed over to the Peking Government on January 2nd.

The Ministers added that such an offer induces them to hurry up the negotiations between the two warring factions.

We are informed that the authorities have succeeded in obtaining another million dollar loan from the Tai Bank. The loan is to maintain the notes of the China Bank. The offer has been signed by the Tachun, the Governor and the Treasurer.

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 8,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 490. [139]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats
BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.
PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE. [69]

THE NEW PHENOM REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh, No. 2 For Blood & Chills Diseases, No. 3 For Rheumatism, Gout, etc.
Sole Importers: Chinese Dispensary, Ltd., 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 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1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215,

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.

(THE H. H. H. AGENCY.)

THE JERKISH ARMISTICE.
CAPITULATION OF MEDINA.

LONDON, January 19th.

The Press Bureau states:—
The news was received officially from Cairo yesterday that the holy city of Medina has capitulated to King Hussein under the terms of the Armistice with Turkey.

The delay in bringing the garrison to compliance was due to the long isolation, necessitating permission for the interchange of special communications with Constantinople.

The sacred character of the city rendered it incumbent to secure its capitulation by arrangement, and not by assault. Moreover, the Turks used the great mosque as their chief ammunition depot, and not a single shell could be thrown into Medina without risking the destruction of the Prophet's tomb.

Abdullah, representing the King of the Hedjaz, entered Medina on January 13th, and was welcomed with enthusiasm. He proceeded to the tomb of the Prophet, where he offered his mid-day prayer.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
DAILY COMMUNIQUE TO BE ISSUED.

PARIS, January 19th.

A communiqué stating:—
Hitherto it has been the practice for the Governments participating in the preliminary peace conversations to issue separate communiqués regarding the proceedings.

From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communiqué of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations.

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the Allied Governments, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London held two meetings to-day lasting for four and a half hours during which the examination of the rules of the Conference was continued and almost completed.

PANEL SYSTEM APPROVED.

PARIS, January 19th.

A communiqué regarding the preliminary peace conversations says:—
The meeting adopted the following two general principles:

Firstly, each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it can have no influence upon its status at the Conference;

Secondly, in the selection of its delegation, each nation may avail itself of the panel system.

This will enable each State at its discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will particularly enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions (including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation) and India.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, January 19th.

Despite the apparent triumph of the Government, Berlin news from other German centres shows that considerable disorder prevails.

It is reported from Bremen that the Majority Socialists beat the Independents and Communists at the Soviet polls whereupon the latter proclaimed a republic.

However, Government troops are besieging them at Wilhelmshaven.

It is reported from Olenburg that the President of the Officiers Republic has overthrown the Majority Socialists and proclaimed a Socialist Republic and occupied the banks.

SHIPPING RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.

REQUISITIONED SHIPS TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, January 14th.

The Press Bureau says:—
The Shipping Controller announces that British ships completing voyages after 1st March at United Kingdom ports or in exceptional cases, ports abroad will be released from requisition except when required for Government purposes.

Shipowners are now free to make arrangements for the employment of ships from the time indicated subject to the Controller's approval.

With a view to safeguarding the essential imports and exports of the United Kingdom and the Allies it will be necessary for some time to maintain a system of direction as to employment and distribution of freight rates for essential commodities.

The power of requisition is reserved for use should necessity arise and release does not apply to ships wholly engaged in naval and military services.

MERCHANT SHIP CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, January 16th.

Lord Incheape and Sir Owen Phillips have jointly completed an agreement with the Shipping Controller to take over Government contracts with shipbuilders for 137 vessels now being constructed.

The vessels will be offered to the shipping community on the same terms as acquired on an equitable basis having regard to war-time losses. The transaction involves twenty million sterling. Shippers have been given eight days in which to make applications.

The arrangement is undoubtedly one of the most important steps yet taken in the direction of demobilising industry.

The Times pays a tribute to the public spirit of Lord Incheape and Sir Owen Phillips.

MACAO EXTRADITION CASE.
PRISONERS APPLICATION GRANTED.

The Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. J. Compertz), gave judgment on Saturday, granting the application of one Kong Chai ten who applied that the rule nisi granted for a writ of habeas corpus be made absolute.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C. (Attorney General) appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, represented the applicant.

The applicant, it will be remembered, escaped from goal at Macao and came to Hongkong, where he was subsequently discovered by the Macao authorities. An application was then made for his extradition, and the case came up before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, and was followed by an application by the fugitive to the Chief Justice for a rule nisi. This was granted some weeks ago, and the plaintiff then asked that he be released from custody.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The judgment of Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., was as follows:—
I am of opinion that the Rule must be made absolute.

Proceedings for extradition were taken before the Magistrate under the Extradition Act, 1870, and objection was then taken on behalf of the fugitive that the requisition was made by the Macao Authorities, and that the proceedings should have been under a local Ordinance, the Macao Extradition Ordinance, 1881.

The learned Magistrate overruled the objection and held that the procedure adopted by the Crown was regular.

The question we have to determine is whether the procedure was misconceived, and this involves a consideration of the Ordinance in question taken in conjunction with the Treaty and the Imperial Extradition Act, 1870.

Now, what is the history of the legislation in question. The Imperial Act, 1870, which is applicable to all British possessions, was made workable in this Colony under Ordinance No. 1 of 1871, that Ordinance transferring to the Governor the powers given to the Secretary of State under the Act.

No Extradition Treaty existed with Portugal until 1892 and this was brought into force in 1894.

In 1891 the Macao Extradition Ordinance was passed which provided for the apprehension and surrender of criminal fugitives from the territory of Macao. That Ordinance was framed generally on the lines of the Imperial Act but it contains certain provisions which do not appear in that Act.

In section 6 of the Ordinance, it is provided that, in order to inform the fugitive that a period of 15 days will be allowed him to appeal to the Supreme Court. This is in addition to the right of habeas corpus which, as in the Imperial Act, the Magistrate is required to notify the fugitive of his right to resort to.

Then by section 19 the Governor-in-Council is empowered in case "he deems it expedient" to repeal or suspend the Ordinance or any part thereof; and I may observe that there has been no repeal or suspension of the Ordinance or of any part of it.

Well, then, the Treaty with Portugal, which, as I have stated, was brought into force in 1894 provides in Art. XVII that "the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the colonies and foreign possessions of both of the High Contracting Parties, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow."

"The High Contracting Parties shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in their respective colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of criminals who may take refuge therein, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty."

Now the Crown contends that the provision of the local Ordinance, in so far as it confers a right in the fugitive not conferred by the Imperial Act, is repugnant to the last-named Act within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865.

The learned Counsel for the fugitive on the other hand contends, firstly, that the local Ordinance is preserved under the language of the Treaty which I have cited, and secondly, that there is no repugnancy within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865.

Well, then, as to the language of the Treaty, the contention of the learned Counsel, in my opinion, is well founded. It is conceded that the Treaty must be taken to be incorporated with and to limit the operation of the Act; and authority for this is to be found in R. v. Wilson 3 Q.B.D. 42 and in Re Galloway 1899 1 Q.B. 230.

Then the Treaty contemplates (Art. XVII) "the making of special arrangements" by the High Contracting Parties in their respective colonies for the surrender of criminals; and the foregoing paragraph in the same Article applies the Treaty "so far as the laws for the time being in force will allow."

Now we may assume without doubt that the Macao Extradition Ordinance was the outcome of diplomatic arrangements between these two adjoining colonies. No treaty with Portugal was then in force and it is clear from its terms that the Ordinance was directed to provide for a state of things then existing or contemplated. For instance, sec. 10 expressly excludes an attempt on the life of the Governor or a public officer of Macao from the category of political offences. I think the terms of the Ordinance may be rightly regarded as special arrangements within the meaning of the prospective words in the Treaty.

Well, then, in 1894 the Treaty with Portugal was brought into force, the outcome again of diplomatic arrangements and it is, I think, impossible to suppose that the governments of the two countries can have overlooked the existence of the local Ordinance which had been in existence 13 years providing in so far as the Portuguese Colony of Macao is concerned, a special machinery for extradition. If it were desired that the provisions of the Imperial Act were then to supersede the local Ordinance it was then open to the Governor-in-Council under sec. 19 to repeal or suspend the Ordinance or any part of it. Nothing of the sort took place and it is not, I think, extravagant to suppose that the intention was to preserve the anterior diplomatic arrangements with Portugal and the Colony of Macao and to preserve the Treaty as "the law for the time being in force" in regard to it.

I may further add that the Imperial Extradition Act was applied by Treaty to Portugal some 2 years after the Treaty was made, and up to that time there was no other extradition law in force relating to Portugal save the local Macao Extradition Ordinance. Being of opinion that the local Ordinance is preserved under the language of the Treaty, it is not necessary to decide the further point.

On the further question, however, whether apart from the reservation in Art. 17 of the Treaty there is such a repugnancy between the provisions of the Act of Parliament and sec. 6 of the local Ordinance as to make the latter void, I will content myself by saying that I strongly doubt it. Both by the Act and the Ordinance, the fugitive is to be informed of the fact that he may apply for a habeas corpus if he thinks fit to do so. To inform him of a further right of appealing to the Supreme Court is simply to superadd a legal remedy available to the fugitive. The Imperial Act in no way deprives him of a right of appeal and I can discover nothing repugnant in it.

The Prisoner is entitled to his release. THE PRISONER'S FINDING.

The Puisne Judge, in agreeing, said:—
This was an argument upon an order nisi to show cause in an application for habeas corpus. It is contended that the proceedings in extradition for the surrender of the prisoner Macao were void as being taken under the Extradition Act 1870 and not under the Macao Extradition Ordinance of 1881.

Under section 6 of the Ordinance the Magistrate is required to inform the fugitive before committing that a period of 15 days will be allowed him to appeal to the Supreme Court if he thinks fit.

No notice of his right to appeal was given to the prisoner; and, therefore, if this section of the Ordinance is still law, he has been deprived of a legal right and is entitled to his discharge.

The Ordinance is dated March 14th, 1881. There was at that time no Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal—although there must, of course, have been diplomatic discussion between the two Governments antecedently to the passing of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance, as is natural enough, follows in its main lines the English Extradition Act.

There are, of course, differences but the one chiefly relevant to the matter before us is that a right of appeal is given by the Ordinance and not by the Act.

The Treaty with Portugal is dated October 17th, 1892 and it was ratified in the following year. It provides a comprehensive scheme of extradition between the two countries and their colonies and foreign possessions.

The Order-in-Council bringing the Treaty into effect was made on March 3rd, 1894. Up to this date, obviously, extradition between Hongkong and Macao could only be given under the Ordinance.

Now it is noticeable that from 1884 down to the present time the Ordinance has remained on our Statute book.

There were formal amendments in 1911 and 1912 and it finds a place in the new revised edition of the Ordinances of the Colony passed by the Legislative Council in 1911.

The learned Attorney General in a very able argument pointed out that sections 18 of the Act gives power by Order-in-Council to suspend the operation of the Act or of any part thereof. This may be done in a British possession made before or after the passing of the Act, for the surrender of fugitive criminals. In the present case this course has not been taken: the Act is not suspended either wholly or in part in Hongkong. Nor again does the Order-in-Council direct that the Ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect as if it were part of the Act.

The Ordinance, therefore, in so far as it may be repugnant to the Act is pro tanto repealed. In any case, the Act as applied to the Colony is later in date than the Ordinance which must be read subject to its provisions.

He referred to the Colonial Laws Validity Act and maintained that the Ordinance is necessarily repugnant to the Imperial Act since it contains a different and inconsistent code of extradition.

Again: Article 17 of the Treaty does not incorporate the Ordinance.

The first clause of the Article is as follows:—
"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the colonies or colonial possessions of both of the High Contracting Parties, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow."

The law in force in the Colony for the time being must be the Imperial Act applicable to the Colony—not provisions of a local law repugnant to and inconsistent with the Act. Thus the Attorney General, argues that the Treaty in fact incorporates and adopts the Ordinance. Article 17 deals expressly with Colonies and foreign possessions. The mother country is dealt with in the earlier part of the Treaty. This Article provides a saving clause in favour of the local law: and preserves this law even where repugnant to the Act.

Again, the Governor-in-Council is given power under section 19 to repeal the Ordinance or any part thereof, or to suspend its operation for any period by proclamation if he deems it expedient.

But this has never been done, the Ordinance remains untouched and the legislature has treated it as valid and subsisting law up to the present time.

Again, clause 4 of the Article provides for future arrangements on the subject of extradition in Colonies and foreign possessions not inconsistent with the local law. Under such special arrangement, when made, it would have been competent for the Legislative Council to enact at any time subsequent to the Treaty, an Ordinance similar to the present one, or one such existed and the validity of such an Ordinance would not have depended upon its conformity to the procedure laid down in the Act.

I have outlined briefly the main arguments on each side, because the subject of construction is not free from difficulty. But I have no doubt that Mr. Potter is right and that we are bound to hold that Article 17 expressly preserves the validity of the local Ordinance and continues it in force.

The Act is, of course, governed by the Treaty and if the Treaty, as I think, expressly incorporates the Ordinance, it follows that the procedure under the Ordinance is that applicable to extradition to Macao.

It is therefore unnecessary to decide whether or not sections 6 and 7 of the Ordinance are repugnant to the terms of the Imperial Act.

I agree the rule must be made absolute.

TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS.

Sugar.—The outstanding feature of the latest news is the agreement providing for the greatest single transaction in sugar ever consummated between the U.S. Sugar Equalization Board Inc. and a Commission of the Republic of Cuba and agents of Cuban Producers on the basis of 5.88 gold cents per lb. cost and freight New York. Java reports a firm market.

Rice.—The market has advanced again and a further sharp rise is not at all unlikely if the rumored embargo on shipments from Saigon should become an accomplished fact. It is reported that about 10 steamers are now lying idle in Saigon as shippers have so far been unable to secure export permits. Advice is handed from San Francisco to the effect that the U.S. Government has bought the entire output of California Rice for military purposes and from Texas it is reported that the American crops have been damaged. In view of the above it is generally anticipated that the American demand—now that the embargo has been lifted—will be very large, as stocks of foreign rice in the States are now exhausted.

Closing quotations for Rice:—
Garden at \$10.20 per picul (business done).

Straight at \$9.90 per picul (little business).

Siam Usual at \$9.90 per picul (large business done).

Saigon Long at \$9.40 per picul (no business).

Saigon Round at \$9.20 per picul (no business).

Packing White at \$11 per picul (small stock).

Packing Brown at \$8.80 per picul (nominal).

Tonkin Brown at \$8.40 per picul (nominal).

See Mew White at \$12.50 per picul (small business).

See Mew Brown at \$10 per picul (nominal).

Land.—New tins at \$27.50. Old tins at \$25.50.

Market stronger. Some business done in "old tins." Small supplies.

PEANUTS.—Unshelled at \$10.75. Best quality Shelled 32/34's at \$14.75. Best quality Shelled 34/36's at \$14.30. Best quality Shelled 36/38's at \$12.90. Some business reported in "Shelled."

Market firm.

RUBBER.—Practically unchanged. No business reported.

Cassia.—Selected Broken at \$8.25. Quiet market.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Cassia Oil 75/90 per cent. at \$25.50. Cassia Oil 80/85 per cent. at \$25.50. Aniseed Oil 15 per cent. at \$17.50. No business reported in Cassia Oil; about 200 piculs Aniseed Oil have been put through at or near above quotation.

TIN.—Nothing doing. For 99 per cent. \$99 per picul is quoted; for 98 per cent. \$98 per picul; and for 99 per cent. \$99 per picul.

PEANUT OIL No. 1 at \$25.50 per picul. Peanut Oil No. 2 at \$25 per picul. Tea Oil at \$23.25 per picul. Wood Oil at \$23.50. Market quiet.

The London market is dull and lifeless and prices are likely to decline.

GINSENG.—An active demand came from London and it is reported that about 4,000,000 casks have been booked for January.

March Shipment. Prices have advanced sharply since the beginning of the year. The "cargo" quality, London packing, was quoted at about \$10.50 per picul and it would be difficult to find orders to-day.

Dry cargo in 1 picul cases was quoted at about \$10.50 in November-December and in the beginning of January at \$23.75. The closing quotation is about \$27.50 per picul with next to no cargo offering.

ABOUT 4,000,000 piculs have been sold for shipment to Europe during January/February-March. Supplies of Raw Ginger up-country are reported to be very small and no further business of any importance is likely to be transacted before the advent of the new crop in July-August next.

FRUITS.—The Pacific freight situation is much easier and a further drop in rates is likely to take place. If this should happen Hongkong shippers would be in a better position to cater for the American requirements.

REMY MARTIN & CO.,
Established 1724.

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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING.SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES
ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets \$5 each, obtainable at
Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

THE
CORONET

We are now planning to give you what you have never yet had in a Cinema in Hongkong—both a serial and a five-part picture in the same programme. We are also making it possible for you to come to the Coronet any time between 5.15 and 6.15 p.m. and see the complete show.

In every programme we shall show either a Pathe, a Fox or a Paramount 5-part feature and we have secured a very lively serial of a sensible rather than a sensational kind, entitled "The Social Pirates" to accompany it. Each episode of this is complete in itself, so that you need not kick yourself if you happen to be so unfortunate as to miss a Programme. The first episode, which we are screening to-night, is entitled "The little Monte Carlo." We are also in treaty for another very amusing serial of which more anon.

Our to-day's "Continuous Programme" will be as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1.—5.15 p.m. | Overture. |
| 2.—5.20 " | The pursuit of the Aigrette—Pathe Color. |
| 3.—5.25 " | "The little Monte Carlo" in two parts. |
| 4.—5.35 " | Wiffles Singing lessons—Comedy. |
| 5.—5.45 " | Interlude. |
| 6.—6.00 " | William Farnum in "A Gilded Fool" in 5 parts. |
| 7.—7.35 " | Interlude. |
| 8.—7.40 " | Repeat No. 2. |
| 9.—7.45 " | Repeat No. 3. |
| 10.—8.15 " | Repeat No. 4. |
| 8.40 " | Performance closes. |

Our usual full performance will be held at 9.15 p.m.

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 17th
Singapore, British str., 1,040 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai, whence she left on January 14th, with a general cargo.
 January 18th
Durga Maru, Japanese str., 1,359 tons, Capt. Nakatsu, from Kobe, via Moji, which latter port she left on January 14th, with a general cargo.
Asahi Maru, Japanese str., 312 tons, Capt. Taku, from Swatow, whence she left on January 10th.
Tanaka Maru, Dutch str., 1,050 tons, Captain Vreder, from Batik Papan, with a cargo of bulk oil.
Yan Wai Maru, British str., 1,369 tons, Capt. Hudson, from Singapore, whence she left on January 12th, with a general cargo.
 January 19th
Hongkong, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. Evans, from Swatow, via Canton, with a general cargo.
Hongkong, American str., 2,072 tons, Capt. Loomis, from Saigon, whence she left on January 14th, with a cargo of rice.
Hongkong, Chinese str., 907 tons, Captain Sakurada, from Hongkong, whence she left on January 16th, with a cargo of rice.
Yan Wai, British str., 6,000 tons, Capt. C. O. Smith, from London, via Bombay, Colombo and Singapore, having left London on December 7th, with a general cargo.
Primo, British str., 2,905 tons, Captain Agden, from Singapore, whence she left on January 16th, with a general cargo.
Green Maru, Japanese str., 1,329 tons, Capt. Kenaga, from China Wai Tso, whence she left on January 12th, with a cargo of coal.
Tanaka Maru, Chinese str., 402 tons, Capt. Loomis, from Hongkong, whence she left the previous day, with a general cargo.

PASSENGERS

Per *S. S. Yara*, from London and intermediate ports, January 19th: Messrs. Barclay, Cook, Watson, Mackenzie, Thompson, Fleming, Parkes, Empson, James, Smith, Ride, Plummer, Rev. Mr. Fincham, Mr. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, Messrs. J. and B. Butter, Fox, Lee, and 13 members of the Howett Phillips Comedy Company.



These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaliba, Cubeba, and Infusions — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.
 Each Capsule bears the name.
 Paris, 8, rue Vivienne
 Sold by all Chemists.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):
 FOR STRAITS & CALCUTTA
 "FAUSANG" Mon., 20th Jan. 4 p.m.
 "WINGSANG" Tues., 21st Jan. 11 a.m.
 "VITIM" Tues., 21st Jan. 3 p.m.
 SINGAPORE
 "WINGSANG" Thurs., 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.
 "LOONGSANG" Fri., 24th Jan. 3 p.m.
 "YUENSANG" Fri., 25th Jan. 3 p.m.
 "KWAISANG" Thurs., 26th Feb. 3 p.m.
 CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but as present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM". Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamer on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.
 MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
 HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.
 BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
 TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
 For Freight or passage, apply to
 JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Telephone No. 215.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
 OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS
 FOR SA AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
 Please Apply to
 JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 Agents
 Telephone No. 215.

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.
 DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 W. E. CLARKE
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, January 7th, 1919.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER. BANGALOR PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel, secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to
 E. V. D. FARR,
 Superintendent.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.
 DE. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
 Invaluable for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 5s. each, including Chinese or post free. Dr. LE CLERC MED. CO., HAVESLOCK ROAD, N.W., LONDON, ENGLAND. DEPOTS: Paris, 12, RUE CASTIGLIONE; New York, 90, BEEKMAN STREET; Toronto, LYMANS, LTD.; Australia, ELLIOT BROS., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand, DUNN, LTD.; Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.



The following fixtures have been made for the Company's steamers
 FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER
 VIA

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 20th February.
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 20th March.
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 5th April.
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17th April.
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15th May.
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 10th June.
 "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 12th June.
 "EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 10th July.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and provisions of accommodation, also illustrations of rates and descriptive literature apply to—
 P. O. S. N. CO.,
 General Agents, Passenger Dept.
 HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.
 FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

| S.S. | Leave HONGKONG about | Due MARSEILLES about | Due LONDON about |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| "NORE" | 23rd February | 30th March | 8th April |
| "NOVARA" | 9th March | 13th April | 22nd April |
| "NELLORE" | 20th March | 30th April | 10th May |

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

| S.S. | Leave HONGKONG about | Due BOMBAY about |
|-----------|----------------------|------------------|
| "DILWARA" | 23rd February | 29th January |

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI KOBE, etc.

| S.S. | Leave HONGKONG about | Due SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA about |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| "NORE" | 20th Jan. at 4 P.M. | 28th January |
| "DUNERA" | 28th January | SHANGHAI Only |

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
 For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
 P. & O. S. N. CO.
 P. L. KNIGHT
 Acting Superintendent.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
 INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
 (THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
 STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS, Etc.
 COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.
 BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE
 BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.
 AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAIKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.
 PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
 M. KOBAYASHI,
 AGENT,
 TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
 TEL. 2644.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
 TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, TAIKAO, HAWAII, MANILA, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, RAJAHMUNDRAM, BANGALOR AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

S.S. "TAIGEN MARU" For NAGASAKI and KOBE 28th Jan. 1919.
 SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
 OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
 M. HASHIMOTO,
 General Agents.
 Telephone No. 2100.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
 REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| STEAMERS | FROM | EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT | WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT | TO |
|-----------|----------|----------------------|------------------------|---------|
| TJILATJAP | JAVA | 26th Jan. | 26th Jan. | BATAVIA |
| NIAS | MACASSAR | 28th Jan. | 28th Jan. | — |
| TJIPANAS | JAVA | 14th Feb. | 12nd Feb. | JAVA |

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports to the United States of America and Canada.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1574.
 York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
 All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Ports to the United States of America and Canada.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 General Managers,
 York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1574.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
 "EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."
 14,000 tons each.
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
 VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
 THE SUNSHINE BELT.
 THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
 S.S. "EQUADOR" ... Jan. 19th, 1919
 S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Feb. 26th, 1919
 S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Mar. 26th, 1919
 These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
 The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
 Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
 Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
 Telephone 147
 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

SHIPS
 ENGINES
 BOILERS
 MOTORS.

TAIKOO DOCK

Established by J. H. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Marine Engineers, Electrical Engineers, and Mechanical Engineers.
 Repairs, Repainting, and Rebuilding of all kinds of Steamships, Motorships, and Launches.
 The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., Hongkong.
 Telephone 215.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.
 OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENT TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Their Rates.
 LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" containing Sailings and Times from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
 Telegraphic address "COOPOH".
 Telephone No. 214.
 (Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Fokker Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.)
 Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, Cebu, etc.
 Chief Office:—YOKOHAMA CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|----------|------------|---------------------|
| SHANGHAI | "TEAN" | On 30th Jan. 4 P.M. |
| SHANGHAI | "SINGAN" | On 31st Jan. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "SUNNING" | On 23rd Jan. Noon. |
| SHANGHAI | "YINGCHOW" | On 25th Jan. 3 P.M. |

REGULAR SERVICE OF PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SARSON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about 1919 | Due at MARSEILLES about | Due at LONDON about |
|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NORE... | 23rd February. | 30th March. | 6th April. |
| NOVARA... | 9th March. | 13th April. | 22nd April. |
| NELLORE... | 28th March. | 30th April. | 10th May. |

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

| Steamer | Leave Hongkong about | Due BOMBAY about |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| DILWARA... | | 28th January. |

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| SS. | Leave HONGKONG about |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| NORE... | 20th January, at 4 P.M. |
| DUNERA... | 28th January. |

Tickets interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DUTTA, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATES |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE | KAWACHI MARU 12,300 TONS | TUES. 31st Jan. at 11 A.M. |
| YOKOHAMA | INABA MARU 12,600 TONS | THURS. 23rd Jan. at 11 A.M. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE | TANGO MARU 13,700 TONS | SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M. |
| YOKOHAMA | AKITA MARU 8,750 TONS | TUES. 21st Jan. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI | KOSOKU MARU 7,000 TONS | MON. 27th Jan. |
| YOKOHAMA | | |
| LONDON or LIVERPOOL | TAMBA MARU 12,510 TONS | FRI. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M. |
| VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID | MISHIMA MARU 15,950 TONS | FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M. |
| MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURV. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY | NIKKO MARU 9,800 TONS | MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M. |
| NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL | KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 TONS | WED. 13th Feb. at 11 A.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO | TAIAN MARU 7,000 TONS | 24th Jan. |
| CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON | SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 TONS | 24th Jan. |
| | KEIFUKU MARU | FRI. 24th Jan. |

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ... TUES. 31st Jan. at 11 A.M.
FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 722 and 224

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|--------|----------------------|
| FIBERIA MARU | 20,000 | 27th Jan. 1919. |
| TENYO MARU | 23,000 | 13th Feb. |
| KOREA MARU | 20,000 | 10th Feb. From Kobe. |
| SHINTO MARU | 22,000 | 6th Mar. 1919. |

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Hongkong |
|-------------|--------|------------------|
| ANTO MARU | ... | Mar. 16th, 1919. |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000 | May 7th, " |

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Jan. 28th.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore.

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Monday 3rd February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Sunday, 26th January, 10 A.M.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" Wednesday, 22nd January, at 1 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 26th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA"

(10,900 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Manager and Passenger Agent,
for Hong Kong.

Princo's Buildings.

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